into his chair. A shadow seemed suddenly to hang over his vision, and his features were fixed; in vain he strove to rouse from the spell that bound him. Suddenly a fairy vision seemed to approach him; he saw it as it swept gracefully through the open window; the soft jewelled hands were clasped upon the snowy brow, but the diamond bracelet was not upon the round arm. Long flowing curls shrouded her neck and shoulders; those eyes, usually so black and burning, were concealed by the long lash, and tear drops sparkled in their fringes, like mountain diamonds; he knew the face so sad and reproachful. Nearer and nearer it seemed to approach, until that pale cheek almost touched his. Suddenly her eyes opened full to his, with a deep and burning glance; a faint smile played for a moment around her beautiful mouth, then that sadness which made her look so strangely beautiful overspread her features.

"Nina, Nina," he exclaimed, starting from his seat, but it had fled: he was alone. "'Tis her spirit," he murmured, clasping his hands in despair, "come to bid me a long farewell." He bowed his head and wept violently, but controlling his feelings he again fixed his gaze upon the heavens, so calm and cold. Again the vision was repeated, not as before: the soft moonlight stole in through the curtains, and lingered in sparkling wreathes upon her bright curls; her eyes ever turned full to his, beaming with unutterable, unspeakable love; the cheeks no longer pale, but died with a bright and changing blush.

"Nina," he exclaimed, as he gazed upon that spirit vision, "I have wronged you, but I have been severely punished; recklessly as I threw away your priceless love;" he felt that spirit call as the beautiful creature faded from his vision.

* * * * * * *

The lark had scarce finished its matins, when Julian arose, resolved to obey that spirit call; the flowers were still weighed down beneath their dewy burden, when he stood in the presence of Nina; she stood proudly before him, her lips curling with a cold, almost bitter smile; she knew that her spirit had ever hovered near him; she felt his approach; but she stood unbending and proud.

"Serve me not thus, Nina," he pleaded, when she turned coldly away.

"Without one word of farewell! oh, Nina, be true to your own heart, forgive;" her eyes met his, and that look of unutterable woe which his face ever wore in her dreams now overspread it; she knew that their spirits had often met in those mysterious and strange dreams.

* * * * * * *

In another month Nina was saluted as Julian's bride; proud and beautiful as she was, he never regretted that spirit call.

DAILY CRESCENT.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
OF THE COUNCIL OF THE SECOND MUNICIPALITY.

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.
OFFICE NO. 93 ST. CHARLES STREET.
Will be regularly served to subscribers in the city and Lafayette at an early hour every day, (Sunday excepted,) for $5 a year, in advance, payable to the office, or 15 cents a week, payable to the carriers.
TERMS OF ADVERTISING:
From and after this date the following rates of charges, per square of ten lines to pearl, will be invariably adhered to, viz:
First insertion, in all cases.....$1 00
Every subsequent insertion.....50
Advertisements on the second page are charged as one each day.
A liberal discount will be made with those who advertise by the year or for a shorter time.
All Advertisements not marked will be published one month and charged accordingly.
The Crescent has strong claims upon advertisers as a medium of communication with the public. Its circulation, which was large when it came into the hands of the present proprietor, has been steadily and rapidly on the increase, even through the dull season just closed.
October 25, 1851.

MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 19, 1852.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.—We will hereafter publish the simple announcement of marriages and deaths free of charge.

The Legislature.

The congregated wisdom of the State assembles at the capital to-day. A more important body—one more pregnant with the future destinies of the State, never assembled within its borders. If the Legislature do but one-half of what is expected of it by the people, its members will have won for themselves a distinction, of which they may well be proud. From this day, it is to be hoped, dates a new era in our history—one which we shall look back to as the epoch when all the shackles and trammels which have so long fettered the energies of our people, were stricken off, enabling them once more to move on in the great race of progress. The crude and unwise laws with which rash and hasty legislation has encumbered our statute books, will now give place to others more in consonance with the wants of the day in which we live, and better calculated to develop our resources and reawaken our dormant energies. Our legislators have no holiday time before them. If they expect and intend to carry out the great measures of reform, for which they have been selected by the people, they must make up their minds that they have to bring to the performance of that duty unceasing devotion, uninterrupted application and a *conscientious* determination to accomplish the objects of their mission. With these resolves, religiously adhered to, their *success is certain*. The first week of the session will no doubt be pretty much taken up in organization, appointment of committees, etc. That and the election of an U. S. Senator over, (which event takes place next Monday,) nothing will be left but to go to work in earnest. The first and most important measure that will engage its attention will be the *Convention bill*. This will no doubt go through all its stages, a few days after its introduction. Unless this great measure becomes law, the labors of the Legislature will be in vain.

If we intend to build for ourselves a new fabric of greatness, we must commence by laying new, broader and more substantial foundations. To attempt to build on those, which time and experience have proven to be weak and unsound, will be to witness the destruction of the entire edifice, and possibly to be covered in its ruins. Without wise, liberal, organic laws, reposing some *little confidence* in the people, dispossessed of many of the "*shall not*" which go so far to render odious our present Constitution, we must remain as we are, despite all our efforts to struggle onward. We trust, therefore, that a bill for taking the sense of the people on calling a convention—fixing the time at an early date—in the same bill establishing the period, if the people decide affirmatively, when the delegates shall be elected, and when and where they shall assemble, will pass the Legislature as the first great measure of reform. This done, then on to other kindred measures. Revise the system of liens and tacit mortgages—remove the tax from capital, and forbid the city of NewOrleans from exercising that right—abolish useless offices—curtail the enormous fees of office, so that the encumbent enjoy not a revenue equal to that of a dukedom—consolidate the *four Municipalities*, so that NewOrleans and Lafayette make one great city—and give the new city a charter, that has not the finger work of designing politicians or interested bondholders—break up the monopoly of pilotage—create a wise system of internal improvement—abolish the office of Harbor-masters and Port-wardens, which are an unnecessary *tax upon commerce*, and vest their duties in the Wharfinger of the city. Approach the performance of all these duties, not as partisans, but as citizens of Louisiana, determined that she shall occupy that commercial position in the Republic, marked out for her by God and Nature; and our word for it, legislators, your names will be remembered in after time, and you will return to your constituents to hear from their lips: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

A HOAX.—We are happy to learn that the letter addressed to the Mayor, purporting to be from C. J. Young, President of the Association of Bar-room Keepers, is a hoax, and that Mr. Young had no agency whatever in writing or sending said letter.

We take the above paragraph from the Delta of Saturday evening, and would be happy to have the information that would allow us to give it our endorsement. The result, however, of particular inquiry on the subject, is information of a very different character. We have the assurance that if C. J. Young did not write or sing the letter referred to, the person who did so acted by Young's authority.

We hope that the coffee-house keepers of the city will take measures to repudiate the sentiments to which expression is given in that letter, and we believe they will do so. It is not sufficient that they should have made application to the Mayor to withdraw it, it should be publicly repudiated by all who desire the name of good citizens.

Troubles in Lafayette.

Our little sister in the Southern horn of the Crescent, seems to be in a kind of ferment. The recent ordinance allowing Mayor Bouligny a perquisite of one dollar for each license issued to certain classes of tax payers, is the acid which has been thrown into the alkali of our sister's cup. Another, and perhaps the most active of the ingredients in the troublous mixture, is the ordinance requiring coffee-house keepers to pay *their* licenses in advance for the whole year.

The effects, in part, have been the gathering of two young multitudes to express their indignation touching the conduct of their (the city) fathers, and the production of a committee of three to address the Mayor, requesting him immediately to call together the Council in special session, to consider the remonstrance of the people, and that the said committee be authorized in the name of the meeting to request those members to resign who would disregard popular instructions.

Messrs. Vaught, Purvis and Bartchy composed the committee.

The Mayor accordingly convened the Council on Saturday night, when eight members appeared and took their seats, Mayor Bouligny in the chair.

Two petitions were presented, one asking for the repeal of the ordinance relative to the perquisites, and the other praying an alteration in coffee-house ordinance, so as to allow the tax to be paid half yearly only, in advance.

Mr. S. S. Burdette moved that the prayer of petitions be granted, whereupon a hot debate sprang up, in which Messrs. Burdette, Watkins, Mackey and others participated.

Mr. Mackey moved that both petitions be laid on the table, and the motion was carried by the following vote: Yeas, Messrs. Dowler, Hughes, Marks, Terrell and Watkins—6; and Nays, Messrs. Burdette and Weyteman—2. So the petitions were laid on the table.

We wait with almost breathless interest for the next movement.

The Turf.

METAIRIE COURSE.—The best and most exciting race of the season came off over the Metairie Course on Saturday last. It was for a Jockey Club Purse of $700, four mile heats, the entries being *Jim Dunn, Louis D'Or, Rube* and *Betty Oliver*. Each one of these fine animals had won laurels, three of them on other fields, and the other, the fair *Jim Dunn* having won the purse in a three mile race over the same course the day previous. Although the youngest of the field, and with the disadvantage of having run the day before, *Jim* was the favorite against the field, but the others had many warm friends and the betting was spirited. The attendance was large and seldom have we seen as much interest manifested in the result of a race. Money was staked in large amounts on all imaginable points.

First Heat.—*Betty Oliver* had the start, but the lead was taken from her by *Jim* at the first turn, and they went through the first mile in this position, closely followed by *Rube* and *Louis*. On entering the second mile, *Betty* made a dash at *Jim* and passed her, but was closely followed through the mile by all the rest, and on entering the third mile, *Jim*, who had been passed by *Rube*, regained her position as second, and in the fourth mile she placed herself ahead. *Rube* pushed her hard to the score, but he could not come fast enough, and *Jim* passed the stand about three lengths ahead, under a strong pull, apparently winning the heat with ease: Time, 8:00.

Jim was now the favorite against the field at odds of two to one, but *Rube* still had many friends who were willing to invest in him notwithstanding appearances and the betting was actively so ever.

Second Heat.—The start was a good one. *Betty Oliver* taking the lead, but closely followed by little *Jim*. On the back stretch, *Rube* went up to *Betty*, and pushed her closely to the score. On the back stretch *Louis D'Or* made a fine sally, passed *Rube* and *Jim*, and went up to *Betty* at a pace which made his friends shout with delight. But he couldn't stay there long, and in the third mile *Rube* again showed himself game, by passing *Jim* and *Louis* and paying his respects to *Betty*. He soon gained the lead, and they went into the fourth mile well together, at a tearing pace. On the back stretch *Betty* made another attempt to get the lead, but she failed, and *Rube* came home a winner of the heat in 7:52.

It was now evident that *Jim Dunn* had been worked too hard, and that the race of the day before, would tell on her in the next heat. *Rube* became the favorite against the field, but the friends of the fillies continued to have some confidence, and large "piles" were put up. *Louis D'Or* had inspired considerable confidence by his gallant struggle for the second heat, and many were willing to believe a few dollars worth that he would be somewhere in the race.

Third Heat.—*Betty Oliver* again took the lead, and her jockey appeared to be anxious to get a long start in the first mile. He pushed her around the turn and into the back stretch full thirty yards in advance, and she continued to hold this position throughout the mile. *Louis D'Or* being second, and *Jim*, now showing symptoms of fatigue, last. On the back stretch in the third mile, *Rube* went up to *Betty*, and *Jim* also gallantly struggled for a place, passing *Louis*, but was unable to get near *Rube* or *Betty*. Coming down the quarter stretch, *Rube* showed ahead, the others well up. *Betty* and *Louis* made desperate efforts to cut him down, and the excitement was intense. As they swung into the back stretch, the contest between *Louis, Rube* and *Betty* was beautiful. At this point, *Jim Dunn*, who was behind, like a flash of lightning, went to the ground, her rider being thrown a long distance into the ditch. *Rube* and *Betty* soon opened a considerable gap between themselves and *Louis*, and *Rube* showed himself at the score a length ahead, winning the heat and race. Time 7:50½.

Amid the exultations consequent on the winning of the race by *Rube*, there was, however, a general feeling of sadness caused by the accident to *Jim Dunn*. In falling she twisted her knees out of the sockets and broke both of her fore legs. Her loss is a serious one to her gentlemanly owner, Col. Wells, as she was one of the most promising animals in the State. He was deeply grieved, but his feeling did not by any means arise from a pecuniary consideration. The jockey was not seriously hurt. We annex the following

SUMMARY:

THIRD DAY.—*Saturday, January 17*.—Jockey Club Purse $700.—Four mile heats.

A. A. Lecompte & Co's ch. h. *Rube*, by imp. Trustee, dam Minstrel, by Medoc—6 y. o.	2	1	1
O. F. Kenner's b. c. *Louis d'Or*, by imp. Sarpedon, out of Pleasure—4 y. o.	3	2	3
T. B. Goldsby's b. f. *Betty Oliver*, by Wagner, dam Minstrel, by Medoc—4 y. o.	4	3	2
T. J. Wells's g. f. *Jim Dunn*, by Sovereign, dam Reel—5 y. o.	1	dist.	

Time, 8—7:52—7:50½.

THE RACE TO-DAY.—In consequence of the unpleasant state of the weather yesterday, the race advertised to come off over the Metairie Course was postponed until to-day. It is for the Proprietor's Purse of $250—mile heats, three in five. The entries are *Flying Dutchman, Jupmette* and *Jenny Green*. They are all fast, and they will make a fine race.

PROFESSOR KINSEL.—The following circular from Prof. Kinsel, has been handed us for publication:

To the Citizens of New Orleans, Lafayette and Carrollton:

On the eve of my departure I feel to express to my German countrymen, as well as to the population of all other nationalities of the three sister cities, my heartfelt thanks not only for their hospitable and high honored reception which I met with, individually, but in a much higher degree, for the unanimous, actively progressing and practically active enthusiasm for the cause of our great, but at present heavily oppressed Fatherland. The warm heart—the highest honor of the beautiful South of America—has throbbed also on this occasion. Not only the population at large—but also all patriotic associations—the ladies, even—and, finally, the public press, in all languages, vied here in their activity for the disenthralment of Europe—which will be decided by the liberation of Germany.

It has been impossible for me to return so much kindness, by paying gentlemen my respects personally, to thank them; but the inhabitants of your flourishing cities may believe me, that I part with them so sore with grief; but, also, that I feel recouraged—being near the termination of my labors in America—by your cooperation, to pursue the great object of my life, the furtherance of the Revolution in Europe. Germany will learn how warm a sympathy for her sufferings and her approaching struggle is felt to the endless for Mississippi, the contemplation of which will kindle in the bosoms of her sons that fiery courage impossible to resist. GOTTFRIED KINSEL.

New Orleans, Jan. 16, 1852.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA.—The lectures in the scientific department of the University commenced last week by two introductory lectures, one by Professor J. Laurence Smith, on the organization of the scientific department, and another by Professor R. H. Chilton, on Geology. On Monday next, a regular course of chemical lectures will be commenced by Professor Smith, and continued every Monday and Thursday until the latter part of March. The lecture on Monday will be on *chemical action* and *chemical combinations*, illustrated by experiments; the public generally are respectfully invited to attend this lecture, at the University building, corner of Common and Philippa streets, at a quarter past seven.

Condition of NewOrleans.

Messrs. Editors of the Crescent:

In the previous articles which I have written, I have confined myself to a statement of the fiscal condition of the city of NewOrleans, and followed it with such suggestions as seemed pertinent to the anticipated change in our city government. I was anxious to lay before the community such facts as I might possess, without alarming the prejudices or exciting the passions, so that the vital question of consolidating the city might be calmly and dispassionately considered. Having done this, I now proceed to the examination of a subject of no secondary importance—the union of Lafayette in the plan of consolidation. Every argument in favor of the consolidation of the three municipalities applies with equal force to the admission of Lafayette. It is situated on the same great Father of Waters, extending on its banks its wharves and its levees, and by their proximity to ours claiming their right to a union. Its corporation and civil jurisdiction being divided from ours by a narrow street—the bonds of friendship and social intercourse which are thrown over that street would seem to claim that this arbitrary legal division should cease. But considerations of even more power with men than social relations demand that this union should take place: for individual interest and the future prosperity of the city are intimately connected with the consolidating Lafayette with the three Municipalities. Why in the city of NewOrleans there should be any objections to this union is a marvel which I cannot comprehend. Lafayette in the vigor of youth, with her wharves built, many of her streets paved, and with a debt less burthensome than either of the Municipalities, is willing for the blessings that would flow from a united government to bring her store of wealth and intelligence, and a population proverbial for its morality and industry, and add them to the common stock. It may be that my ken is not sufficiently sharp to see the dangers that may flow from this union, but I fear that it is not a defect in my vision; but that those who oppose the admission of Lafayette are influenced more by the anticipated effect it may have on their individual ambition and individual interest than by an earnest desire to promote the public good.

The only argument which I have heard urged was that, as a number of the merchants of the Second Municipality resided in Lafayette, that consequently there would be so great an affiliation between these two sections, that, if united under one government, they could and would control the other two Municipalities. While fully admitting that the residence of intelligent and energetic merchants from the Second Municipality in Lafayette may have that influence which mind has in every intelligent community, the deduction that this would be sufficient to control the vote of Lafayette is erroneous; for, though separated by two Municipalities, yet in her social relations and by the ties of consanguinity, she is more closely united to the Third Municipality. If, therefore, feeling is to be the touch-stone which is to regulate her action, the two extremes of the city would be most likely to unite in their policy. This feeling would be strengthened by the natural disposition which the weak have to band together for protection against the strong; and having in view this feeling, in dividing the power in the upper House or Board of Aldermen, in a previous number, I gave to each section the same representation, so that the two extremes or weaker portions could, by their united vote, check any measure of oppression that might be sought to be passed.

But it is said the incorporation of Lafayette would extend the city still further up the river, and consequently draw the trade from the lower portion of the city. Was there ever an argument more fallacious? The extension of the city up the river is already done—the city of Lafayette exists—with a busy and industrious population of over 12,000 souls, and Consolidation or not, she must continue to enjoy her portion of the trade that finds its mart here. Suppose she should not be included in the scheme of Consolidation—would the lower portion of NewOrleans be benefitted by her exclusion? If she be not included and should refuse to reciprocate in her drayage license with NewOrleans, and should abolish her levee dues, what would be the effect on the Three Municipalities? Would not her wharves be the landing place of both the foreign and domestic vessels engaged in the transportation of heavy articles, and would not her warehouses be filled with these heavy articles? It may be well for the different portions of the city to weigh this view of the subject before they come to a final conclusion. For the influence which such a state of things would have upon the trade of NewOrleans, more especially on the lower portions, is too evident to need illustration.

It cannot be that her debt is so much larger than that of the Municipalities, or that her trade is so insignificant that she must be left out of the scheme of consolidation. By reference to a recently published statement it appears that the debt of Lafayette is $482,000, and by reference to the Comptroller's statement of the 28th January, 1851, it appears that a large portion of this debt consists of bonds either already past due or maturing before 1860. While, therefore, Lafayette, like the several Municipalities, has an ample basis from which the means to meet this debt can be drawn, she, like them, with much the larger portion of her debt pressing on her, has no credit by which she can make arrangements to defer the payment of this debt so as to meet it by instalments. It is to relieve herself from the pressing necessities which surround her and to restore her credit that she is to be greatly benefitted by being made a part of the city. That a just comparison of the debt of Lafayette may be made, the following statement has been prepared upon the same basis as in the third article of this series:

Debt	$482,000 00
Real Estate	6,167,650 00
Per centage	7 82
White population, 10,929 ..... Per capitum tax	$4 10

From this table it will be seen that the debt leaves both to the Real Estate and to the white population a smaller per centage than it does in either of the Mudicipalities.

By reference to the statement of the Comptroller, made in January, 1851, the following table, it will be seen, exhibits the receipts and disbursements of 1850, assimilating them to the statements made in reference to the three Municipalities:

Receipts of the City of Lafayette in 1850, after their tax on Real Estate.

Markets	$11,100
Levee Dues	12,012
Coffee-houses, Cabarets, etc.	12,878
Drays and Merchants	11,423
Ground Rent and Cemeteries	7,308
Police Jail	320
Public Schools	10,274
Total	$65,315

Expenses of City Government, exclusive of repairs and improvements, 1850.

Salaries	$14,246
Public Schools	10,640
Police	11,085
Lighting City	6,921
Fire Companies	3,140
Police Jail	4,527
Inquests	1,296
Charity	4,371
Board of Health	570
Total	$65,410

Expended in same year on wharves	$6,020	
Expended in same year on streets	21,317	$28,287
Total		$93,797

A comparison of these tables with those heretofore published, will show that no good grounds can be made to the admission of Lafayette based upon pecuniary considerations. When, therefore, the importance of having one port of entry—of having the citizens and their property under the same government—and of having the energies of all centered in one government, for the purpose of carrying on a system of internal improvements calculated to work out the great destiny of NewOrleans—it seems impossible that any adequate considerations can be urged against the consolidation of Lafayette with the three Municipalities. Let this be done, and the limits and bounds of the city will be fixed; sectional feelings and local prejdices will cease to exist, and all united by one common interest and one common destiny, will lend the whole energies of the city to a happy consummation of that object; but if Lafayette is left out of the plan of consolidation, the same sectional feeling hat exists now will still continue, and the same questions which all are now so anxious to bring to a proper adjustment, with all the excitement incident to their importance. When the interest of the city is to be promoted, and the social feelings of its inhabitants to be increased, why defer the accomplishment of an object just and proper in itself? "MACON."

Freedom from Cough in ten minutes, insured by the use or Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers. to be had at A. Kendall & Co., 79 Magazine street.

THE fine packet Robert Campbell, Captain Ragan, leaves at 5 o'clock this evening for Donaldsonville, Thibodaux, Lockport, and all intermediate landings. We can commend the Campbell and Capt. Ragan, to the traveling public.

INVITATIONS TO KOSSUTH.—Joint resolutions have passed the Legislatures of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, inviting Kossuth to visit the capitals of those States. The Legislature of Indiana has also invited him to visit Indianapolis, and we believe he has accepted the invitation. He will visit Harrisburg and Pittsburgh, en route.

CONSULAR APPOINTMENT.—Duncan Robertson, Esq., of Norfolk, has received the appointment of Consul of Her Catholic Majesty, the Queen of Spain, for the State of Virginia, in place of John Allmand, Esq., deceased.

Late Publications.

J. B. STEEL, No. 60 Camp street, has sent us "Studies of Animals," with illustrations for the lead pencil and crayon, by F. N. Otis. Accompanying these lessons, are full instructions for the pupil in drawing.

RITTS DOLBEAR, No. 56 Canal street, has sent us "Dolbear's Science of Penmanship," together with his "Chirographic Atlas." They are excellent instructers in the art of penmanship.

Music and the Drama.

MR. NEATH'S BENEFIT.—We were pleased to see the best house of the season at the St. Charles on Saturday night, the performances being for the benefit of Mr. Neafie. The new play of "Harold" went off much better than on the first representation, and Mr. Neafie played admirably. Mrs. Stuart, as *Eleanor*, completely won the hearts of the audience. Mr. Neafie also appeared as *Don Caesar*, and the manner in which he gave this dashing character was calculated to increase the popularity which he has attained during his recent engagement here. Mrs. Stuart appeared as *Marchesa*, and, as she ever does, she pleased all who saw her. We are truly sorry to lose from the St. Charles boards a lady who graces them so much as does Mrs. S.

ORLEANS THEATRE.—On Saturday night the "Prophet" was again represented to a large, fashionable and delighted audience. The tenor, Tyssoire, had fully recovered from his late indisposition, and sang through the third act with so much spirit and effect that he was called out after the dropping of the curtain and enthusiastically applauded. He certainly possesses a voice of much compass, power and sweetness, but is inclined at times to over-force it. Madame Paola was also much applauded, becoming day by day more familiar with the stage and audience; her timidity is fast wearing off, and we find her giving fuller scope to powers, far above mediocrity. Her voice still requires much discipline and study, however; she especially lacks evenness in her transitions from the medium to the upper notes. Madame Wilemann left us nothing to regret in her personation of *Fidès*. Her popularity is already established beyond all question, and praise would be a work of supererogation. We consider the representation of the "Prophet" on Saturday as the triumph thus far of the season, and would advise all who have not seen it by no means to fail at its next performance.

Donizetti's opera of the "Favorite" will be performed to-night.

MISS JULIA DEAN.—The Louisville Journal says that this beautiful actress has subscribed $5,000 towards the Louisville and Covington Railroad. The Journal says that Julia is a fine public spirited girl, and further, that any railroad conductor who doesn't let her travel free of expense, deserves to be turned out of office.

City Intelligence.

FUNERAL OF MR. BALDWIN.—The remains of the late and much lamented Joshua Baldwin were on Saturday attended to their last resting place, by a large body of our citizens. The pall bearers were Colonel Wm. H. Garland, W. M. Goodrich, Thomas Sloo, J. J. Day, Dr. Macpherson, and J. A. Maybin, and the hearse was followed by the Mayor of the city, the Recorders of the First and Second Municipalities, members of the different Councils, and many of the officers of the city. An affecting feature of the procession was the presence of the old family servants, all in mourning, and most of them deeply affected.

The remains were taken to the Protestant Cemetery where they were deposited with the ceremonies of the Episcopalian Church, the Rev. Mr. Goodrich officiating.

DISTINCT FUNERAL HONORS.—The funeral of our late respected and honored fellow-citizen, Captain Isaac F. Stockton, took place yesterday, and formed one of the grandest funeral pageants that we have ever witnessed in the city.

A large proportion of the Military of the city turned out to pay the last honors to an old officer, and together with several Associations, with which the deceased had been connected, swelled the procession to an immense length. The Washington Regiment was out in large force, as was also Capt. Gritsch's company of the Legion, all under arms, and forming the escort of the honored dead. The escort was commanded by Lt. Col. Henry Forno. There were also several detachments of the Legion present, without arms, as mourners. The post of chief mourners was accorded to the Crescent Hussars.

The Odd Fellows in the procession numbered fully two hundred, including nearly the whole force of Commercial Lodge No. 12, of which Capt. Stockton was a member. There was also a very large turn-out on the part of the Firemen, and of the Mechanics' Association, and a great number of citizens from together by respect and love for the deceased.

General Tracy and staff, and General Croman and staff were present, also, as chief mourners. The salute was fired by the Washington Artillery, commanded by Capt. Smith. The procession numbered fully four thousand persons, and extended to a length of quite nine squares.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—While a gentleman was standing, on Saturday afternoon, at the Railroad depot, corner of Baronne and Poydras streets, a fellow came up and asked what time it was. The gentleman took his watch from his pocket to answer, when the rascal sprung forward, caught the watch and bolted off like a two legged telegraph. The description of this candidate for Baton Rouge honors, as given by the sufferer, answers that of a well-known individual named William Budd. This must be one of the birds that are destine to the "gallows tree" that we read about.

ARRESTS IN THE SECOND MUNICIPALITY.—J. Croman was arrested on Saturday night, charged with having stolen planks from the levee. G. J. English for striking William Smith with a loaded cane. James Sheridan for disturbing Placide's Theatre. William Nugent for similar amusement at the Ball at Armory Hall. Jas. P. Hughes for striking a bar-keeper with a bottle. Edward Dennis, William Wisby, and C. F. Woodward, for desertion from a ship. Thomas Kerr for mutiny on board of ship Lord Ashburton, and sundry others for disturbances of the peace, fighting, abusing watchmen, etc.

The principal arrests yesterday were John Kretz, for striking John Egan with a bottle, and Mary Walters, *alias* Rainbow Mary, for being as usual drunk and disturbing the peace.

INQUESTS.—A Coroner's Inquest was held late on Friday evening, on the body of a white man, aged about 35 years, and whose name was unknown, found dead in the lake near the railroad. The jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death by drowning, and was supposed to have drifted to the shore, six or eight days previous.

An inquest was also held, on Saturday, on the body of a white man, name unknown, aged about 30 years, found in the lake at the mouth of the New Canal. Verdict, found drowned.

SENTENCES.—Henry Curtis was, on Saturday, sentenced by Judge Lanze to eighteen months imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and John McCarthy to one year—both for larceny.

HEAVY CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES.—The First District Court was occupied on Saturday with the trial of the case of Charles Black vs. the NewOrleans and Carrollton Railroad Company. Mr. Black claims $25,000 damages of the Company, for injuries sustained in January, 1851, from being crushed by the cars, which ran off the track, breaking both his legs and inflicting other injuries of such a character as to render him a cripple for life.

Plaintiff alleges that the accident arose from the negligence of the Company's agents and servants. This allegation is denied by the defendants, who aver that the accident was one of that class which no human foresight could have prevented, and moreover that in some measure it arose from the boy's own fault.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The following are the returns of the Charity Hospital for the week ending with Saturday evening: Admitted, 333; Died, 31; Discharged, 237; Remaining, 975.

BATTURE CASE.—Application was made before the Second District Court on Saturday in favor of Livingston and Cora Livingston Barton, for the removal of the Batture case from that Court to the Circuit of the United States in this city.

In the United States District Court, argument was heard on the rule to set aside the writ of injunction issued by that Court, forbidding the sale of the Batture lots. Judge McCaleb took the case into consideration.

RECORDER'S COURT.—No business was done on Saturday in the Recorders Courts of the First and Second Municipalities, both adjourning as a mark of respect for the memory of the late Joshua Baldwin.

DISCHARGED.—Dushano and Hatfield, the gold dust operators of Esplanade street, against whom charges of swindling have recently been preferred by returned Californians, were discharged on Saturday by Recorder Genris, no person appearing to prosecute.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.

VERANDA.....J. H. C. Boyle, Tom Flanigan, Chas; Jos Hanson and lady, N Y; R W Morris, Mr Coburn, Ark; R Pearlington, Mr Brinson, Madison; T R Scott, R M Scott, Jas Neville, G B Gardner, M S Alston, Mansfield, La; J B Wilson, Jno Sparrow, Dr Wooley, N Warwick, S Norris, Mrs R D Hutchins and lady, Miss Hutchins, Saml W ---, J Milton, A C Jones, S Plantiel, Texas; W J Ball, D G Tyler, S C; Miss Hughes, Miss Ball, J L Rogers, Dr Downing, E Kirkandy and servant, J E Mund, C Hoge, Miss J E Hoge, Miss C Hoge, Miss E Hoge, W C Lane, C Rives, T Howell, J Hawkins, W P Snow, M R Gibbs, Ga; D Chalmers and lady, N C; W M Smith, Miss Smith, Miss E Smith, Texas; R Sanders, N O; J Ford, Jr, N R Wilson, Ky; J A J Neville, T Pulcifer, N O; Jno R Pierson, Phil; D G Cushing, Dr C W Lundy, Va; J T Carter, H V Wooten, J Harris, J N Wiggins and lady, Florence, Ala.

TIPTS.....J H Clark, Mobile; W C Foster, N O; R D Davidson, Ala; W H Tigerdin, Wm Yates, Mississippi City; J C Lea, R Durant, N O; B Marshall, Fort Hudson; John A Colton, N Y; Wm Wentworth, W P Harris, Mandeville; O K May, Holmesville, Miss; Eli Tullis, Texas; Parsons; Tom M Martin, Ill; S Vaughn, W Pugsly, W P Ewing, Mo; F Lilly, San Francisco.

ARCADE.....H B Tuttle, Ky; C Hagan, Texas; R R Walker, steamboat Dugan; C S Wade, Ill; J S Richard, Tenn; Wm Moore, Conn; E J Bullock, Ky; Wm E Winter, W Haddan, Baltimore; Miss Lee, H Lee, Springfield; B Tuttle, N O; J T Dowling, Va.

ST LOUIS.....S G Hinds, Baton Rouge; A Bayne, Thibodaux; H S Union, Lafourche; N S Keys and lady, Miss Eliza Keys, Miss E L Tom; H Avery, Carrollton; O R J Loveland, St Louis; Dr Orcutt, R L Kay, Memphis; T W Ellis, Grand Island.

CONTI STREET VERANDA.....John Otten, Gal; J M Matthews, Phil; W M Dayer, N Y; G O Dupuy, J R Barker, A Brunet, La; S C McKenzie, Ky; Jas Hughes, Miss; J Ashby, Ark.

CITY.....T Rea, J J McCormack, Thos Lafayette, N O; J Stevens, Phil; Dr Pearcell, La; O Lehmer, Pensacola; D H Hadkin, N Y; J D Smith, Richmond, Va.

Married:

On Thursday, January 15, at Lexington, by the Rev. M. Moore, Mr. JAMES FARRELLY, of NewOrleans, and Miss CORA ROSICHAUD, of Jefferson City.

On Tuesday evening, January 13, in the house of Carrollton, by the Rev. Mr. Zeller, Mr. JOHN B. SCHILLER, of NewOrleans, and Miss MARGUERITE ST. PIERRE, of Carrollton.

Died:

On Sunday, January 18, at Lexington, by the Rev. M. Moore, Mr. JAMES HUGHES, a native of Dublin, aged 78 years.

☞ Friends of her husband and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Christian Barkers, are requested to attend the Funeral THIS DAY, at 3 o'clock, from their residence, Barracks street, opposite the Mint.

On Saturday morning, January 18, DAVID H., in the 6 o'clock, son of James S. and Martha B. Clark, aged about 11 years.

In Boston, Mass., January 7, Mrs. MARY TOMPKINS, aged 51 months of Wm. C. Tompkins, of this city.

☞ NEW ORLEANS PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—At the organization meeting of this Society, on the evening of January 14, the following gentlemen were elected to hold office for the ensuing year:

H. RENSHAW, Pres. Sing.
F. A. SOUTHMAYD, First Vice President.
..... Second Vice President.
H. D. HEWITT, Secretary.
C. F. TOWER, Treasurer.
FRANK HAYNES, Librarian.
G. CUCIO, Leader.
T. LA HAUGE, Organist.

The first regular meeting for rehearsal will take place on MONDAY EVENING, January 19, at the store of H. D. Hewitt, No. 28 Camp street, to which the amateurs and lovers of music, and all those interested in the establishment of a musical society, are most respectfully invited to attend.

jan 17 2t H. D. HEWITT, Secretary.

☞ CALLED MEETING of the Seventh Ward Property Owners' Protection Club, Second Municipality.—The Members of this Club and the Property Owners of the Ward generally, are requested to attend a meeting to be held at seven o'clock, on MONDAY EVENING, January 19, at the house of Jno. W. C. Brady, corner of St. Mark and Perdido streets, Second Municipality. By order of the President and Committee. JOHN M. C. BRADY, Hon'y Secretary.

☞ The Aldermen of the Ward are respectfully invited to attend.

jan 17

☞ FIREMEN'S CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION.—TREASURER'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1851.

The balance in the Treasury, 31st December, 1851, was	$37 50
Total receipts during the year	14,177 25
Receipts on Loan	10,000 00
	$24,214 75

1 Company and 248 Members have joined during the year—33 Members have taken their Revenue Certificates—22 Members have died during the year, leaving 1018 Active and 197 Exempt Members—together an aggregate of 1215 Members.

AMOUNTS RECEIVED FROM DONATIONS AND BENEFITS.

Appropriation by the State	$20,000 00
Donation by Mad Jenny Lind	1,000 00
" by J. H. Lyons, Esq.	100 00
" by Fire Co. No. 4	56 00
" by Creole Fire Co. No. 9	25 00
Benefit by Tom Rice, last summer	270 75
Donation by Fire Co. No. 5	174 50
Fireworks by Mr. G. Carter	200 00
Second Benefit Dan Rice	265 60
	$22,091 85

RELIEF GRANTED DURING THE YEAR.

To 28 Widows and 19 Orphans	$3,822 46
To 385 Members	1,868 86
Funeral Expenses, Coffins & attendance, for 4 Widows, 41 Members and their families	329 50
Total amount of Relief granted during the year	$5,620 82
Amount of Relief Bills to Doctors and Druggists, outstanding	2,845 56
By order of the Fire Zouaves	
E. M. BERCHER, Treasurer F. C. A.	

New Orleans, January 3, 1852. jan 8 2t

☞ MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 13, 1852.—Mr. JAMES ROBB, the President of the Gas Light Company, having most generously placed at my disposal TWO THOUSAND BARRELS OF COKE FOR DISTRIBUTION AMONG THE NEEDY AND POOR OF THIS CITY, those persons in want of fuel, and who have to do so, thereafter are requested to make application DAILY at my office, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

jan 14 A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

☞ NOTICE.—In consequence of an injunction served on us, issued from the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Eastern District of Louisiana, in the case of Sophronie Fauvergue, wife of Thomas Gray, vs. A Heirs of Dolhonde and Municipality No. Two of NewOrleans, the sale of the BATTURE LOTS in front of Municipality No. Two is postponed until further notice.

J. A. BEARD & MAY,
Auctioneers for the sale of the Batture.

jan 14

Freedom from Cough,
IN TEN MINUTES AFTER USE,
INSURED BY
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS,
THE MOST CERTAIN AND SPEEDY REMEDY EVER DISCOVERED FOR ALL DISORDERS OF THE CHEST AND LUNGS, ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION, PAINS IN THE CHEST, SHORT